

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

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From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE AGES.

A thousand years—a thousand years!

So long it time has worn away;

And o'er the harrowing earth appears

Green pasture mixed with rocks of gray;

And there huge monsters roll and feed,

Each frame a mass of sullen fire;

Through shaggy wastes and woods of reed,

They crawl, and tramp, and blight in strife,

A thousand years—a thousand years!

And o'er the wide and grassy plain,

A human form from the prospect elv'd,

The new-spring lord of earth's domain.

Half-clad in skin he builds a cell,

Where wife and child create a home;

He looks to Heaven with thoughts that swell,

And owns a Might beyond the dome.

A thousand years—a thousand years!

And o'er the wide and grassy plain,

Its weighty pine a temple rear,

And walls are bright with swords and helm;

Each man is lead amid a crowd;

Each power unknown now bears a name;

And laws and rites and songs are loud;

And myriad shrill their mount'nous fame.

A thousand years—a thousand years!

And now beside the rolling sea;

Where many a sailor mindy steers,

The eager tribes are bold and free,

The graceful shrine adorns the hill;

The name of council spouts below;

Their theatres press, their fife, fife,

And list to thought's divinest flow.

A thousand years—a thousand years!

We live and a mere load;

Where laws ordain'd by ancient seers

Have train'd the spirit of command;

Their pride and policy and war;

With mighty tribute gaze slow,

And boud at their impudent look,

O'ermaster'd kings to darkness go.

A thousand years—a thousand years!

And through devotion's crossing tears;

It seem high help for earthly woe;

Fair gleams the cross with sunny light,

Beneath a dim cathedral arch;

'Tis raised, the haughty Staff of Right,

And beats the stately tental march.

A thousand years—a thousand years!

That drag along our sight-to-day!

Before that sound returns again,

The present will have strayed away,

And all our world of busy strength

Will dwell in calmer halls of time,

And then with joy will own at length,

Its course is fixed, its end sublime.

From the Louisville Journal.

PONTIUS PILATE AT VIENNE.

Translated and abridged from the "Courrier des Etats Unis."

Vienne in Dauphiné, a province of France, the ancient capital of transalpine Gaul under the Romans, is situated on the river Rhône—There, in the left bank of that beautiful stream is seen a roub of ancient architecture, which, according to tradition, is the tomb of Pontius Pilate—Pilate, under whose government Jesus Christ suffered. *Passucess sub Pontio Pilato*—It was in Vienne also that the Wandering Jew revealed himself in 1777—a most remarkable occurrence, the spot that contained the ashes of the judge of the Righteous, was to be trodden upon by a descendant of his accuser.

The following chronicle was extracted from an old Latin manu-script found in a monastic library near Vienne:

It was under the reign of Caligula; when C. Marcus was proctor at Vienne, that an old man, bent with age, yet of a tall stature, was seen to descend from his litter and enter a house of modest appearance near the temple of Mars.—Over the door of this house was written in red letters, the name of F. Albinus. He was an old acquaintance of Pilate's. After mutual salutations, Albinus observed to him, that many years had elapsed since their separation,—"Yes," replied Pilate, "many years—years of misfortune and affliction. Accused he was on which I succeeded Valerius Gratus in the government of Judea! My name is ominous; it has been fatal to whom ever has borne it. One of my ancestors imprudently made mark of us in the far front of Imperial Rome, when the Romans passed under the *Candide Furcula* in the Samnite war. Another perished by the hands of the Parthians in the war against Arminius. And I—universally known!"

"You miserable!" asked Albinus; what have you done to entrap misery on you? Time, the injustice of Caligula has exiled you to Vienne, but for what crime? I have examined your affair at the *Tabularium*. You are denounced by Vitellius, prefect of Syria, your enemy, for having chastised the rebellious Hebrews, who had slain the most noble of the Samaritans, and who afterwards withdrew themselves on Mount Garizim. You are also accused of netting thins out of Israel against the Jews!"

"No!" replied Pilate, "No! by all the gods, Albinus, it is not the injustice of Caesar that affects me."

"What then is the cause of your affliction?" continued Albinus. "Long have I known you—sensible, just, humane. I see it; you are the victim of Vitellius."

"Say not so, Albinus—say not that I am the victim of Vitellius—No; I am the victim of a Higher Power! The Romans regard me as an object of Caesar's disgrace; the Jews, as the severe Procuror; the Christians, as the executioner of their God!"

"Of their God, did you say, Pilate?—In

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that liberty of which you are so worthy. However, I must not conceal from you, that your discourses have raised up against you powerful and insective enemies. Neither is this surprising. Socrates had his enemies, and he fell victim to their hatred. Yours are doubly incensed against you, on account of your sayings against me, on account of the liberty extended toward you. They even accuse me indirectly of being leagued with you, for the purpose of depriving the Hebrews of the little civil power which Rome has left to them. My request—I do not say my orders—is, that you be more circumspect for the future, and more tender in rousing the pride of your enemies, lest they raise up against you the stupid populace, and compel me to employ the instruments of jus-

tice, who pretended to see into futurity.—Weeping, and throwing herself in my feet,—"Beware," said she to me, "beware, and touch not this man, for he is holy." Last night, I saw him in a vision. He was walking on the waters—he was flying on the wings of the wind. He spoke to the tempest, to the palm tree, to the fishes of the lake—all were obedient to him. Behold! the torrent of Mount Cedron flows with blood—the statues of Caesar are soiled with the filth of the demons—the columns of the Pretorium have given way, and the sun is veiled in mourning like the vestal in the tomb! O, Pilate! evil awaits thee. If thou wilt not listen to the words of thy wife, let the curses of a Roman Senate—let the frowns of Casar!"

By this time my marble steps groaned under the weight of the multitude. The Nazarene was brought back to me. I proceeded to the Hall of Justice, followed by my guards, and ascertained the people in a severe tone, what they demanded? "The death of the Nazarene" was their reply. "For what crime?" He has blasphemed; he has prophesied the name of the People; he calls himself the Son of God—the Messiah—the King of the Jews." Roman justice, said I, putsheth not such offences with death. "Crucify him, crucify him!" shouted forth the relentless rabble.

The vociferations of the infuriated multitude shook the palace to the foundation. One man alone appeared calm in the midst of the tumult. He was like unto the Statue of innocence placed in the temples of the Emanuels. It was the Nazarene.

After many fruitless attempts to protect him from the fury of his merciless persecutors, I had the hardness to adopt a measure, which, at that moment appeared to me to be the only one that could save his life. I ordered him to be scourged; then, calling for a ewer, I washed my hands in presence of the clamorous multitude, thereby signifying to them my disapprobation of the deed.

But in vain. It was his life that these wretches thirsted after. Often, in our civil commotions, have I witnessed the furious ardor of the multitude; but nothing could ever be compared to what I witnessed in the present instance. It might have been truly said, that on this occasion, all the phantoms of the infernal regions had assembled together at Jerusalem.

The crowd appeared not to walk; they were borne, if I may use a vox ter, rolling along like living waves, from the portal of the Pretorium even into Mount Zion, with hollings, screams, shrieks, and vociferations, such as were never heard either in the seditions of Paonia, or in the tumults of the Forum.

By degrees the sky darkened like a winter twilight, such as had been seen at the death of the great Julius Cæsar. It was likewise towards the shades of March 1, the contumacious governor of the rebellious provinces, was leading against a column of my hostile, contemplating with dread the dreary gloom this Thely-Tartarus dragging to execution the innocent Nazarene. All around me was a deset. Jerusalem had vomited forth her indwellers through the funeral gate that leads to the Gravemaze. An air of desolation and sadness enveloped me. My guard had joined the cavalry, and the Centurion, to display a shadow of power, was on devoing to maintain order. I was left alone, and my breaking heart admonish'd me, that what was passing at that moment appertained rather to the history of the gods than to that of man. Loud clamors were heard proceeding from Golgotha, which bore on the winds appear'd to announce an agony such as never had been heard by mortal ear. Dark clouds lowered over the pinnacle on the Temple, and their large ruptures settled over the city, and cover'd it with a veil. So dreadful were the signs that were manifested both in the heavens and on the earth that Diomysius, the Atonite, is reported to have exclaim'd, "Either the Author of Nature is suffering, or the Universe is falling apart."

Towards the first hour of the night, I threw my mantle around me, and went down into the city towards the gate of Golgotha. The sacrifice had been consummated. The crowd were returning home; still agitated, it is true, but gloomy, sad, taciturn. What they had witnessed, had struck them with terror and remorse. I also saw my little Roman cohort pass by mournfully, the standard bearer having veiled his Eagle in token of grief and I overheard some of the soldiers muttering strange words which I did not comprehend. Others were recounting prodigies almost similar to those which had so often smote the Romans with dismay by the will of the gods. Sometimes groups of men and women would halt; then, looking back towards Mount Calvary, would remain motionless, in the expectation of witnessing some new prodigy.

I returned to the Pretorium sad and pensive; and on rising to take leave, after some insignificant conversation, he asked me what was my opinion concerning the Nazarene.

I replied, that Jesus appeared to me to be one of those grave philosophers that great nations sometimes produced; that his doctrine was by no means dangerous; and that the intention of Rome was, to leave him that freedom of speech which was justified by his actions. Herod sniled maliciously, and soluting we with iocund respect, he departed.

The great feast of the Jews was approaching; and on rising to take leave, after some insignificant conversation, he asked me what was my opinion concerning the Nazarene.

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Three powerful parties at that time had combined together against Jesus. First, the Herodians and Saducees, whose seditions conduct appeared to have procured them a double motive: they hated the Nazarene, and were impatient of the Roman yoke. They could never forgive me for having entered their holy city with banners that bore the image of the Roman emperor; and although, in this instance, I had committed a fatal error, yet the sacrifice did not appear less heroic in their eyes. Another grievance also rankled in their bosoms, I had proposed to employ a part of the treasure of the Temple in erecting offices of public utility. My proposal was scoffed at. The Pharisees were the avowed enemies of Jesus. They cared not for the Governor; but they bore with bitterness the severe reprimands which the Nazarene had, during three years, been continually throwing out against them wherever he went. Too weak and too puny-bonum to act by themselves, they had eagerly embraced the quarter of the Herodians and Saducees. Besides these three parties, I had to contend against the reckless and profane populace, always ready to rejoice in sedition, and to profit by the disorder and confusion that result therefrom.

Jesus was dragged before the Council of the Priests and condemned to death. It was then that the High Priest, Caiphas, performed a direful act of submission. He sent his prisoner to me to pronounce his condemnation and execute his execution. I answered him, that as Jesus was a Galilean, the affir'me cause within Herod's jurisdiction, and ordered Jesus to be sent thither. The wily Tetrarch professed his humanity, and protesting his defense to the lieutenants of Caesar, he committed the fate of the man to my hands.

Soon my palace assumed the aspect of a besieged citadel; every moment increased the number of seditions. Jerusalem was inundated with crowds from the mountains of Nazareth, the towns of Galilee, and the plains of Esdraelon. All Judea appeared to be pouring into the devoted city.

I had taken to wife a girl from among the

authorities, such decisive precautions may be used as will render the perpetration of such acts hereafter impossible. Not doubting the existing laws, and as the troops of the provinces were embodied on the Canadian side, it was hoped that no serious violation of the rights of the United States would be permitted to occur. I regret, however, to inform you that an outrage of a most aggravated character has been committed, accompanied by a hostile though temporary invasion of our territory, producing the strongest feelings of resentment on the part of our citizens in the neighborhood, and in the whole border line, and that the excitement previously existing has been alarmingly increased!

To guard against the possible recurrence of any similar act, I have thought it indispensable to call out a portion of the militia to be posted on that frontier. The document herewith presented to Congress, show the character of the outrage committed, the measures taken in consequence of its occurrence, and the necessity for resorting to them.

It will also be seen that the subject was immediately brought to the notice of the British minister accredited to this country, and the steps taken on our part to obtain the fullest information of all the circumstances leading to and attendant upon the transaction, preparatory to a demand for reparation. I ask such appropriations as the circumstances in which our country is thus unexpectedly placed require.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1838.

The Message was accompanied by affidavits, giving a narrative of the burning of the Catonville, the substance of which we have already published, and by the following correspondence:

Mr. Poinsset to Gen. Scott,

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

January 5, 1838.

Sir: You will repair, without delay, to the Canadian frontier of the United States, and as the same military command there.

Herewith you will receive duplicate letters to the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, requesting them to call into the service of the United States such a militia force as you may deem necessary for the defence of that frontier. On this occasion, all the phantoms of the infernal regions had assembled together at Jerusalem.

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Kentucky Gazette.

REMARKS OF MR. BENTON,

In Senate, Thursday, December 31st, 1837, on the Bill for the suppression of Small Notes, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clay said he could see no good reason why Congress should not extend a corresponding courtesy to the District banks, with that of the legislatures of the several States to their moneyed institutions. Would it not be better to postpone the day to a later period, when the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland would be in session, and an opportunity afforded of witnessing the action of those bodies on the matter? He thought great caution was necessary in pursuing this subject, and he hoped it would be postponed until the second week in January, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Benton objected to the postponement.—The argument was to postpone both bills—the shin-plaster bill, and the bank bill—and that not to a certain day, but indefinitely, and until adjoining States should first act upon the same subjects. This was the argument of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay.) His motion was for a postponement until the second Monday in January, but the argument was for indefinite postponement, and for contingent action; and it was evident, from the two speeches just made by that Senator, (Mr. Clay,) that if the postponement was granted, that another would be demanded when it was out; for the whole tenor of his two speeches was, that the shin-plasters were not to be suppressed, nor the banks in the District required to resume, until the adjacent States had first led the way in the same work. This was indefinite postponement, and contingent action. It was the attempt to do here precisely what had been effected by the party opposed to the resumption in the Bank Convention in New York; it was non-action! it was to do nothing! and get rid of the subject without fixing a day!

Mr. B. denied that there was any validity in any of the reasons given by the Senator from Kentucky for delaying either of the bills. There was a necessity for these filthy shin-plasters.—The Senators alone received for their compensation more hard money than the District required for change. They had received all their pay in gold and silver at the called session, and they were now receiving their pay in hard money and Treasury notes, in the proportion of two-thirds hard money and one-third Treasury notes. This is the manner in which the Senate is paid, its officers and all its expenses.—He presumed the House of Representatives was paid in the same way; and as the expenses of the two Houses exceeded three thousand dollars a day, it would follow that upwards of two thousand a day in specie was received by the members and officers in Congress. This was the daily supply; so that, leaving all other sources of supply out of the question, Congress alone disbursed vastly more hard money in the District than its business could absorb, and it was accordingly purchased up for exportation by agents whose advertisements could be seen in every newspaper.

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) has declared that members of Congress cannot get change without taking these shin-plasters, but all are obliged to take them; that he has to take them himself; and he has even made profit of a bundle of them here in the Senate, by way of giving emphasis to his assertion. But it is a mistake. No member of Congress is obliged either to give or to take shin-plasters.—The two thirds of his pay which he gets in hard money will pay all his current expenses; and as for change, he will always get the same in change; if he pays out hard money, he will get hard money in change. This was the invincible practice. Every body knew it. It was seen every hour of the day. Two persons making payment at the same time, and to the same person, one paying in hard money, the other in shin-plasters, receive their change, in the presence of each other, in the same medium which they use.

Mr. B. adverted to the other bill—the one to compel the District banks to resume payment by the 1st of May—and declared all the reasons given by the Senator from Kentucky, in favor of delaying that bill, to be invalid and insufficient. One of those reasons was, that the banks of the District could not resume until their neighbors did—that there must be a general resumption, or the resuming banks would be destroyed, with all those who were for delaying the resumption, and if it prevailed, there would be no resumption at all, as many banks were either unable or unwilling to resume, and would never agree to any time that could be named. The Finance Committee had looked to this contingency, and had framed their bill on a new principle—on a principle which would enable the banks of any State, District, or Territory, to resume when the Legislative authority pleased, and that with perfect safety to themselves, although no other bank in the country, or in the world, should resume. The principle was to illegalize the circulation of any non-specie paying bank paper from the day of the resumption, and to make the passers of it liable for it as its issuers, with a right of summary recovery against them.

By this means, continued Mr. B., the banks of this District will be perfectly safe in resuming on the 1st of May next, although no other banks in the country, or in the world, shall resume at that time; for the notes of non-specie paying banks come into competition with them. All such are excluded from the District—banned—outlawed; and if any person shall bring any such into the District, he, and every successive passer of it, is made in law what it is in fact, the issuer of it within the District, and is made liable for its contents, with summary proceedings for the recovery. Under this section, either no such notes will be brought into the District, or if they are, the passers of them, each in turn, will be liable for their contents; and so it will cease to be uncovetous, and will be payable at the will of the holder. This does away all reason for waiting for a general resumption, and sets an example, which being followed by the States, each for itself, will enable each one to resume when its Legislature pleases.

Mr. B. gave an additional reason for speedy resumption: it was the state of the foreign exchanges, now three per cent, on the specie standard, in favor of the U. States. The non-resuming party in the bank convention in New York were enabled to succeed in preventing the fixing of a day for resuming, solely by an objection to the foreign exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total removal, at this time, of the ground which the non-resumption party then stood upon; and if this change had taken place long before the convention adjourned, one of the three results must have been produced, viz: either the non-resuming party must have agreed to fix a day for a general resumption, or invented some other pretext for not agreeing, and openly taken ground in favor of indefinite suspension; and so established their title to the appellation of the Universal Broken Bank and Shin-plaster party.

Mr. B. said the country was now cured with a pestiferous circulation of irredeemable bank notes and shin-plasters; and this curse, by a large political party, was charged upon General Jackson, and his friends; but he believed that events were impending which would enlighten the public mind on that point, and show the country who were for and who were against a broken bank and a shin-plaster currency.—The events in the New York bank convention, and the votes—not the speeches, but the votes—which would soon take place in Congress, and in the State legislatures, would develop the true position of each political party, and would make each known, not by its words, but by its

works. By that test he was willing to abide, and would await its decision.

Mr. B. said that Gen. Jackson and his friends had been the subjects of many attempts at wit, for what was called his experiment on the currency, and he presumed that many had repeated that phrase, without precisely knowing what those experiments were. To all such he had a little information to give; and that was, to show them what these experiments were, what success has attended them, and what it is that the opposers of these experiments have been, and are now, opposing. This was easily done, for they were compressed into three resolutions, which he (Mr. B.) had the honor, some years since, drawn up, and to submit to the Senate. They were:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to consider and report to the Senate and to the House respectively, what alterations, if any, are necessary to be made:

"1. In the value of the gold coined at the Mint of the United States, so as to check the exportation of that coin, and to restore it to circulation in the U. States.

"2. In the laws relative to foreign coins, so as to restore the gold and silver coin of foreign nations to their former circulation within the United States.

"3. In the joint resolution of 1816, (for the better collection of the revenues,) so as to exclude all bank notes under twenty dollars from revenue payments after a given period, and to make the revenue system of the United States instrumental in the gradual suppression of the small note circulation, and the introduction of gold and silver for the common currency of the country."

These are the experiments, first, to correct

the gold standard; secondly, to restore foreign coins to circulation; thirdly, to check the gradual suppression of paper currency under twenty dollars.

These are the objects; but, before we see what success has attended our exertions to accomplish them, let us see what was the actual state of the currency at that time, to wit: in the veto session of 1832. It was this, of gold there was not a single piece in circulation; of silver there was, according to the estimate of a Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) speaking on data furnished by the Bank of the United States, "from twenty to twenty-two millions of dollars;" and on bank notes there was a general deluge of the smallest denominations down to the dollar. This was the state of the currency in 1832, when General Jackson and his friends undertook to improve its condition. Of gold, the circulation had been created from nothing to twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, and the standard adopted by us has been found to be so precisely accurate that the premium on American gold and American silver is now exactly the same! Our silver has been increased till it amounts, with the gold, to upwards of eighty millions of dollars, and the small note circulation under twenty dollars was in a course of gradual suppression in every State in which the political friends of General Jackson were in the majority. This was the state of the experiment in May last, when all the banks in the Union suddenly closed their vaults, and have remained closed ever since. They all closed, though all could not have desired to do so; and which did not, and which did, will be distinctly seen in the division of the impending question of resumption, as it had been openly decided at the time the banks shut up.

To show the merit of the reform in the currency effected by General Jackson and his friends, Mr. B. had recourse to another test, that of the exports and imports of specie; and he read a table which he had obtained from the Treasury Department. It only went back to the year 1821, the year of the veto on the United States Bank charter; the result stood thus:

Imports. Exports. 1821 \$8,064,890 \$10,478,559

1822 3,360,816 10,510,189

1823 5,897,896 6,372,987

1824 8,379,835 9,014,553

1825 6,150,765 8,797,955

1826 6,880,960 4,704,553

1827 8,152,130 8,014,880

1828 6,489,741 8,324,476

1829 7,400,612 4,924,020

1830 8,155,964 2,178,773

1831 7,305,945 9,014,931

1832 5,907,554 5,656,310

This presents a period of twelve years of imports and exports; and these twelve years cover that precise portion of the existence of the Bank of the United States which is celebrated by its friends as the era plus ultra of perfection; and what was the result? Why, that our exports of specie exceeded our import; that our exports amounted to the enormous sum of \$24,230,368 while our imports amounted to \$33,356,662, and that the effect of this excessive exportation was to leave the country with no more than twenty or twenty-two millions of specie to sustain all its banking, and all its commercial operations?

In the year 1832, the year of the veto message, General Jackson and his friends commenced their efforts to improve the currency, and the result is shown in this table:

Imports. Exports. 1833 \$10,707,363 \$3,614,952

1835 17,911,662 4,676,259

1831 13,131,147 5,718,174

1836 11,166,372 4,135,815

1837 10,354,432 7,714,990

Behold the difference, and Mr. B. Here in the short space of five years we have an import of upwards of sixty-two millions; an export of almost nothing. Making an allowance for the gold coined at the mint, the specie brought in by passengers and not registered at the custom houses, and the actual increase of specie for the last five years averages twelve millions per annum; and this great increase has been the salvation of the country, and enabled it to outlive the storm of the present bank suspension, and triumph over it; for complete and proud will be the triumph of the country over the diabolical design to impose upon it a broken bank paper and shin-plaster currency. If there had been no more specie in the country in May last than there was at the time of the veto message of 1832, the country would have been crushed; but eighty millions, instead of twenty, has saved the country, and shown that it is able to stand the shock of a universal suspension of specie payments by the banks. Such is the strength of General Jackson's policy—so wisely is it founded in correct principles, that even in this year of bank suspensions, and in defiance of all attempts to drive specie from the country, there has been an impartation of near eleven millions, and an export of only six millions and three quarters; and we are now ready to begin another year with the double advantage of the foreign exchanges in our favor, and the whole of the last year's crop just ready to go market. The imports of specie for this year must then be immense, probably as great as they were the year after the panic, when they amounted to near eighteen millions reported at the customs, besides several millions brought by emigrants, and not reported. Such is the fruit of General Jackson's policy; and if that policy can be continued a few years longer, our stock of gold and silver will continue to increase until every part of the Union, like Holland and France, is saturated with the precious metals, and until the most uneducated advocates for shin-plasters and broken bank notes will be forced to admit that there is no necessity for such vile and filthy substitutes for specie.

Mr. B. contrasted the five years' result of General Jackson's experiment with the preceding twelve years' regulation of the currency by the Bank of the United States. The difference was a LOSS of two millions of specie in the twelve years of bank, and a GAIN of sixty millions in the five years of Gen. Jackson's experiment. This was the difference; and this

difference shows, that if the experiment had only begun a few years sooner, we should now have had as much gold and silver as the business of the whole Union could possibly employ; and if it can now be continued a few years longer, we shall soon have as much as can possibly be used. Look at imports! they are always large. They are the natural effect of an annual crop of one hundred millions² worth of cotton, tobacco, rice and other articles.—They have brought, are bringing, and will continue to bring, annually, eight, ten, fifteen, eighteen millions of dollars, to say nothing of what is brought by emigrants. If the experiment continues, the mass of these annual imports will remain in the country until the country is saturated with specie; then the surplus will overflow of itself. But if the enemies of the experiment succeed, and especially if they succeed in changing the experiment, then the old policy of the Banks of the United States will prevail. Exportation of specie will be the order of the day! The States will again be drained of forty-two millions, as they were from 1817 to 1832. The whole will go to England. Exports will be made to exceed imports—and at the end of some years will be brought to that vaunted period of 1832, with from "twenty to twenty-two millions of specie;" and the whole business of the country—crops, commerce, exchanges, real and personal property, stocks, and every Government, State and Local Power.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have thought it right to assemble you for the transaction of public business at the earliest convenient period after the dissolution of the late Parliament. It is with great satisfaction that I have received from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate and maintain with me the relations of affinity; and I rejoice in the prospect that I shall be able to promote the best interests of my subjects by securing to them the advantages of peace.

"I lament that civil war still afflicts the kingdom of Spain. I continue to exercise with fidelity the engagements of my Crown with the Queen of Spain, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance.

"I have directed a Treaty of Commerce, which I have concluded with the United Republic of Peru and Bolivia, to be laid before you, and I hope soon to be able to communicate to you similar results of my negotiations with other Powers.

"I recommend to your serious consideration the state of the Province of Lower Canada.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that a new provision should be made for the Civil list. I place, unreservedly, at your disposal, those Hereditary Revenues which were transferred to the public by my immediate predecessor, and I have commanded that such papers as may be necessary for the full examination of this subject, shall be prepared and laid before you. I beseech you that the expenditure in this, as in every other department of the Government, should be kept within due limits, I feel confident that you will gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honor and dignity of the Crown.

"The estimates for the services of next year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you at the accustomed period. I have directed that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public expenditure.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The external peace and domestic tranquillity which at present happily prevail, are very favorable for the consideration of such measures of reformation and amendment as may be necessary or expedient, and your attention will naturally be directed to that course of legislation, which was interrupted by the necessary dissolution of the last Parliament.

"The result of the inquiries, which have been made into the condition of the poor in Ireland has been already laid before Parliament, and it will be your duty to consult whether it may not be safe and wise to establish a law some well digested means of relief for the destitute in that country.

"The municipal government of the cities and towns in Ireland calls for better regulation.

"The laws which govern the collection of the ty the composition in Ireland require revision and amendment. Convinced that the better and more effectual administration of justice is amongst the first duties of a Sovereign, I request your attention to those measures which will be submitted to you for the improvement of the law.

"You cannot but be sensible of the deep importance of these questions which I have submitted to you, and of the necessity of treating them in that spirit of impartiality and justice which affords the best hope of bringing them to a happy and useful termination. In meeting this parliament—the first that has been elected under my authority—I am anxious to declare my confidence in your loyalty and wisdom.

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"The removal and improvement of the Catholic Archdiocese of Cologne has caused a great sensation among the Roman Catholics of Prussia and of the neighboring kingdoms and states.

Both parties—Protestants and Catholics—are indulging in mutual recriminations—the one accusing the Archbishop of factious conduct, and a disregard of solemn and written agreements—the other charging the King with an act of the grossest tyranny and injustice.

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GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1838.

Our Congressional news is to Tuesday 18th inst. The Senate were occupied with the consideration of the Sub-Treasury system, a bill for the establishment of which had been presented by Mr. Wright, Chairman on the Committee on Finance on the motion of Mr. Webster; it was read the second time, and 1500 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

A bill reported by Mr. Buchanan for the better maintenance of the National neutrality was passed.

The H. R. has been chiefly occupied with the discussion of the adverse claims of the Representatives from Mississippi.

Summary of News.—The news from the Canada frontier affords no hard fighting nor do we believe there will be any. The Lower Province appears to be quiet, and all the forces in the upper, is confined to Navy Island, where little can be done by either party. Gov. Marcy and Gen. Scott had arrived at Buffalo and would no doubt very soon stop all interference of our citizens in a cause hopeless to the patriots.

We have no official report of the Florida war.—The Indians have been driven from some of their hiding places with heavy losses of horses and provisions, which must bring that war to a close. It appears, that most of the leading chiefs have surrendered or been taken prisoners, those now in arms are too few to hold out.

The swamps give an advantage which has cost our invading army severe losses in both officers and men.

This must always be expected in a war with such an enemy.—Kentucky recollects the loss of her best citizens in the wars of Harmer, St. Clair, and the Tippecanoe victory. The best efforts of Gen. Washington, who then presided over the destinies of this republic could not save the brave Fountain, Hardin, Oldham and the countless multitude who fell in the old Indian war.

The Common School Assistant.—Is the title of a paper sent us with a request to take some brief notice of it, which we proceed to do with the most cheerful alacrity; and the more especially as at the present time public attention in our own State seems to be awakening to the important subject of education. The paper before us, we candidly give it as our opinion, seems admirably well fitted to benefit both teacher and pupils. Along with the topics more immediately connected with school discipline, &c., it presents a large amount of important, fundamental information on government, domestic and political economy, and social morals &c., explained in a clear, strong and unostentatious manner. These are topics a correct view of which cannot be too early or deeply impressed on the mind, but of which we fear a woful want prevails. We unhesitatingly recommend the "School Assistant" as a public instructor, and venture to say it will be found a valuable paper. It is published monthly in New York city at 50 cents per annum.

A deputation of Chiefs of the Fox and Sac Indians arrived in town yesterday, under the direction of agents on their way to Washington. We do not very distinctly understand the nature or object of their mission, but we believe it has some relation to the CURRENCY. Of one thing however we are certain, that a finer nobler looking set of fellows than these same red rovers it would be hard to find. They are brawney, athletic, bold, and undaunted, presenting a perfect specimen of the savage in his native state. They can boast of abundance of brass and copper trinkets with all the other paraphernalia and decorations of which these children of the forest are so vain. They have not enveloped their fair proportions in the habiliments of civilized life, for

No useless vestment encloses their breasts, Nor in sheet, nor in blanket they wind them, But they lie like true warriors taking their rest, With their nakedness only east round them.

In the Gazette of the 4th we published the letter of Gen. Jackson, denying, explicitly, and to the Editor of the Banner, by whom it was made the subject of an editorial article. Now, Sir, I submit it to you, to say, if such a statement had really been made by me to you, on no occasion, I had, to, and under the circumstances represented by you, in a moment of frank and unreserved intercourse, whether it was not a gross and wanton violation of the rules of propriety that given gentlemen in social life, for you to give it publicity in the way you have done, by not only speaking of it "to many persons," but also hand it over for publication to the public journals! Ameable and social intercourse would cease to exist if the observations of each one of a company are to be seized upon by the others, and made the subject of a communication to public press. Nor would this censor be less inserted though there were no express injunction of confidence. It is always implied among men of liberal and honorable feeling. Any other rule than this would destroy all confidence in social life, for who would hold confidence with his fellowman, if at the time he should be taking notes for publication? Such violation as this, of all social rights, must sink him who is guilty of it, in the estimation of all honorable men, into a mere peony-post for the public press. According to your own showing, you have been guilty of such violation on the present occasion, by publishing a private conversation which you say you held with me; and even admitting my confession at all to have taken place, you have certainly been so unfortunate to yourself, and to me, as to give it a version in which all the circumstances stamp it grossly incorrect. Believing unexpectedly called upon to make good your statement, in consequence of the response of General Jackson denouncing it as false, and calling for the author, your course seems to

have been to draw from me the desired confirmation by a pretended profession of confidence in my integrity and truth; and yet before I am called upon to give the confirmation you so confidently anticipate, you gratuitously call a witness to prove what you profess to believe would not be contradicted by me. If you were indeed sincere in the high opinion you have expressed of my character for truth, why I would ask, Sir, did you collect testimony in advance, to substantiate a statement, which if, indeed, made by me, as you assert, you had no reason to suppose I, as a man of truth, would contradict? Before an opportunity is given me, either to inform or deny the statement, you proceed before hand to prop it up, by the certificate of a gentleman, who you are careful to inform, is a Senator of the State Legislature; and who, volunteering his evidence under such suspicious circumstances, would seem to require, in your opinion, some such adventitious support to entitle him to credit. All this anxiety, Sir, to establish the truth of a statement before it had received any contradiction from me, and of which you pretended to expect a speedy confirmation, must carry with it the most conclusive evidence that you fully anticipated the character of the response I would make. I would fain believe that you were mistaken in the statement you have made, and that it might have arisen from some remarks in relation to the rumor spoken of—but why parade, I would ask, a certificate before the public to prove a fact, which you told that public I would promptly admit, unless you felt conscious that it was untrue, and that in such, it would be contradicted by me, as soon as it came to my knowledge? Why, I repeat, this hasty to bring forward proof before issue had been joined upon the facts? Was it to forestall public opinion, or to give you an advantage with the public in the event of my denial? Why did you not, as you promised in your letter to me, write full your name as "the respectable and intelligent correspondent" of the Banner, until the arrival of my answer? Was it because you believed the publication to be of the answer at the same time, would deprive you of the advantage of having the matter prejudged? Or, which is more likely, did you, in bringing your name with Senator Johnson's name before the public, intend to influence thereby the answer which you wished me to give? Can it be possible that you could think I would hesitate in meeting you and your certificate? Senator, who is thus likely to become more useful to you than to his constituents, in vindicating of truth and my character? If you supposed, by fortifying yourself with your written certificate of that honorable member, you could intimidate me into an admission of what I never said, I can only say you have mistaken your man. I am well aware of the inequality of a contest in which two are arrayed against one. But who is this honorable member? Is he not your ancient and intimate, very intimate friend, who would be extremely pliant to do you a favor? whose opinions, actions and statements are so much like your own that they cannot be distinguished, the one from the other? May it not well be said of yourself and that honorable member, that you are "one and inseparable," and but one? I am perfectly willing to submit those questions for trial even to a jury of that member's constituents, not dreading they would readily affirm, each and every question. If then, yourself, and that Senator of yours, are but one person, in a moral, mental and political point of view, the contest is not unequal, and I have not the least apprehensions of the result.

A. M. HUGHES—
Sir—I received by last evening's mail, your communication, dated Nashville, 23d ult., in which I am called upon for confirmation of a certain statement recently published in the Republican Banner, upon the authority of a respectable and intelligent correspondent." That correspondent, it seems was yourself; and as the statement made by you under that character, has been pronounced untrue, in a late communication of the Ex-President, you have now called upon me to admit, that it was upon my authority that statement was made;—and with a view, as it would seem, to draw from me the desired confirmation, you are careful to specify the place where, and the person in whose hearing the alleged statement was made. You observe, that it was made by me to yourself and W. H. Johnson, in the Senate Chamber, at Nashville, during my late visit to that place; to aid my recollection, I suppose, you kindly furnish me with the following details of the remarks alleged to have been made by me on that occasion:—You recollect, I have no doubt, of your telling Esquire Johnson and myself, that General Jackson had said, while in Nashville, last, that the administration of Mr. Van Buren, or that Mr. Wm. Buren himself, would fall or go down, but that he would die gloriously or fall in a glorious cause, and that General Jackson, knew, so soon as Mr. Van Buren admitted that he might possibly be wrong, as he had, by convening Congress last fall, that he must or would go down." Now, Sir, in reply, I have only to say, and that too in the most unqualified terms of denial, that I never made the statement attributed to me in the above quotation from your letter, to yourself, Mr. Johnson or any other person, "in the Senate Chamber" or elsewhere. I again repeat it, that I had myself heard General Jackson make the observations above imputed to him; nor have I ever assumed to state the fact, that he made them to others. Here, Sir, I should have been pleased to close this communication; but the very extraordinary course you have taken in this affair, so improper in itself and unjust to me, demands that I should make a further response. There was a floating rumor about the time of General Jackson's visit to Nashville, imputing to him some such remarks as those you have referred to, and I think it unlikely, I may have spoke of it to some of my acquaintances at Nashville; but I do not remember to have so done, either to yourself or Mr. Johnson. I knew nothing myself of the origin of this rumor, and not believing its authenticity, felt no disposition to inquire into its truth or falsehood. It was, in my judgment, wholly inconsistent with the character of the Ex-President for constancy and devotion to the principles of his political life, and to his friends who were pledged to carry out those principles in the practical administration of the Government, and with the confidence, too, which has been expressed by that distinguished man—whose youthful blood stained the battle-fields of the revolution—whose prime was employed in subduing the hostile savages and repelling the invaders of New Orleans, and whose latter days have been given to the administration of the civil affairs of his country. Shall not he, within the whole extent of that country which he has so greatly served and benefited, to find one spot where he may lay down his head in peace in his old days? Is there to no cessation to the attacks of his enemies—no relenting to their malignity? Is every sentiment of justice and feeling to be scourged, that an old man may be persecuted to death by his own friends?

We ask the citizens of Tennessee of the man who has conferred most honor on their State in peace and in war, is not worthy of a peaceful asylum within their borders, which his conquests have contributed so materially to enlarge? We ask the old soldiers who have served under him, through the Creek wars and at New Orleans, whether they can sanction this unhappy persecution of their ancient commander, or support the party at whose instigation these attacks are made? We ask them if they can suppose that a righteous cause requires such means for its support, and whether they are willing to sustain one which does require them.

Mr. Hughes it is not necessary to say anything more. The facts of this case since him are in a position so humiliating, that words can add nothing to its degradation. He stands condemned out of the month of his own witness, and by the testimony of Mr. Barker. Is sustained by nobody, and without the slightest probability of being able to extricate himself from the depth to which he has sunk by his attempt to tarnish the fair fame of the old Hero. We hope that the lesson may prove salutary, and may teach him hereafter the importance of adhering to truth.

COMMUNICATED.
THE NEW CONVENTION.—If it were possible to find an instrument with fewer checks on public servants than the present constitution, we might pause before the attempt was made to alter it. We are naturally slow in driving away flies for fear of another swarm more intolerable than the first, but as the thing is not possible, we shall never have a more perfect rope of sand to blind our servants than we now have judging from the waste of money in the last 10 years and as we cannot be worsted in a constitution, let the people try once more to have their officers managed as the people of other and younger states manage their affairs.

C. B.

TEXAS.
By the arrival yesterday of the steam ship Constitution, we have received our files of the Houston Telegraph, up to the 30th ult. An extra number of that journal, published on Christmas day, gives a rumored account of a battle said to have been fought at San Antonio de Bexar, (Behar) between a considerable body of invading Mexicans, and a part of the Texian army under Colonels Karnes and Wells—on the 20th ult. from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m., with doubtful results. But rumor generally exaggerates. The same paper of the 30th ult., gives an abstract of the account transmitted to the Secretary at War by Colonel Karnes. He states that about 50 Mexicans had made

an attack on the guard protecting the horses, about 8 miles below that city—killing one and taking the other prisoner; and that they had been pursued unavailably for 10 miles, until the trail had given out. This, is, however, considered an act of retaliation against Texas. The Telegraph adds—possibly this engagement has marked *Tekel* on the walls of Mexico.

HENRY M. SUTRUE, the projector and accomplisher of this noble national work, can never be estimated beyond their merits. His history is identified with that of the empire West; and his fate will endure so long as the magnificent streams with which his name is associated, shall continue to roll on their volumed waters to the deep.—*St. Louis Bulletin*.

U. S. MAIL.
GOOD INTENT LINE.



LEAVES LEXINGTON DAILY

AT 3 O'CLOCK A.M.
FOR MAYSVILLE,
RUNNING THROUGH

IN 8 1/2 HOURS.

For Seats apply at the Office opposite the Rail Road Warehouse, or at Keiser's Hotel.

THE OPPPOSITION GOOD INTENT LINE

LEAVES LEXINGTON

BY RAIL ROAD to Frankfort, there connecting with the Stage at 9 o'clock A.M., and arriving at Louisville at 5 P.M.

This company is supplied with substantial Troy and Lancaster Coaches, excellent teams, and careful sober drivers. All racing is expressly forbidden, and baggage or parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

Passengers will confer a favor on the proprietors of this Line, by reporting in the agent at Louisville or Maysville, the names of any drivers who may attempt to race.

McNAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors.

Lex. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

OLD ESTABLISHED CLOTHING STORE.

MAIN ST, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Four Doors from Frazer's Corner.

FRANCIS WEAVER

HAS always on hand every article wanted by Gentlemen for dress. Part of the stock consists of the following articles, viz.: SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & TRUCK COATS; a large lot of TRAVELLING CLOAKS; GOATS' HAIR CANLET BOSTON WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS; BOX COATS; JEANS FROCKS; COATES & DRESS COATS; FASHIONABLE VESTS, &c.; Walker's Celebrated STOCKS, SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS; SUSPENDERS; UMBRELLAS, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS; Several Thousand Yards of KENTUCKY JEANS, either by the Piece or Pattern.

Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3t.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

We have been politely furnished by a Spanish gentleman of this city with the following extracts of the Mexican orders of the day, from a letter received by him from

"HEAD QUARTERS,

"MATANZAS, NOV. 13, 1838.

"The Advanced Guard will take up the line of March in detached corps, between the 20th and 30th instant. Every commander will be personally answerable for the strict discipline of the troops under his command. Persons and property of the defenceless and peaceable inhabitants to be respected, and particularly the property belonging to friendly powers. The country occupied to be personally within the charge of the Chief of the general Staff of the army, *ad interim*, till the general officers charged with the Government of Texas shall join the army."

The Mexican papers inform us that, should Texas be reconquered, the Mexican Congress and President mean to have that Governor by a Regency, formed of a civil, military, judicial functionary. They even mention the names of the persons most likely to fill the situations.

"We appeal, not to the people of Tennessee merely, but to the whole Union, whether they will sanction these ferocious assaults upon an old and faithful public servant. One who has given up his whole life to the service of his country—whose youthful blood stained the battle-fields of the revolution—whose prime was employed in subduing the hostile savages and repelling the invaders of New Orleans, and whose latter days have been given to the administration of the civil affairs of his country. Shall not he, within the whole extent of that country which he has so greatly served and benefited, to find one spot where he may lay down his head in peace in his old days? Is there to no cessation to the attacks of his enemies—no relenting to their malignity? Is every sentiment of justice and feeling to be scourged, that an old man may be persecuted to death by his own friends?

The Mexican papers inform us that, should Texas be reconquered, the Mexican Congress and President mean to have that Governor by a Regency, formed of a civil, military, judicial functionary. They even mention the names of the persons most likely to fill the situations. Among the candidates Señor Alvaro Cos, C. J. Bustamante; among the foreign officers in the service of Mexico, are Filosola, Suñer, Eliwich, Martínez, *Plaza*, *Publico*, *Lector*.

The Raft in Red River.—Among the documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress, we find some very interesting statements, relative to the gigantic undertaking of Capt. Shreve, to remove the great raft upon Red River. This obstruction originally occupied a space of upwards of two hundred miles; and there is sufficient evidence, that it has existed for ages before the discovery of the country, while its banks exhibit indubitable proof that it once extended to within fifty miles of the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. The annual increase has been estimated at two miles; and once formed, the serpentine course of the stream forbids all possibility of removal, except by artificial measures, or the slow process of decay. In some places the raft is condensed to within five feet of the bank, and forms what is called the "sunken raft;" a single strong log removed will sometimes liberate hundreds.—The raft region may now be considered under three divisions: that from which the raft is entirely removed, extending 140 miles from the commencement; that in which the raft is cut up and floated off—for which nothing is wanted but a strong current which must ultimately take place—33 miles in extent; and that, lastly, which has not yet been commenced.—The water expelled from the channel by the raft into the lakes, parallel to the banks as the obstruction is removed, returns and occupies the bed of the stream, at the commencement of the raft there is little or no current. This has added much to the labor in removing the obstruction; and many of the logs removed, have floated back subsequently by a rise in the Mississippi.—The removal now of a few yards of solid raft, causes a fall of eighteen inches above it, and a rise of six feet below. There remains only about four miles of raft to be removed; and, when the channel is once clear, the current will be powerful and deep, and the banks on either side will be lofty and firm, Capt. Shreve declares, that all can be accomplished in three months after a suitable appropriation from Congress is made.

The object of filing those papers was, that they should be preserved for posterity; but they became so voluminous, that the owner could not find room for them, hence the wish to distribute them among those who have such room. A list of a portion of them is inserted, and they will all be sold:

Kentucky Gazette, Observer & Reporter, Intelligencer, Spirit of the Lance, Lexington, Ky.

Argus, Commonwealth, Frankfort, Ky.

Eagle, Monitor, Maysville, Ky.

Citizen, Paris, Ky.

Visiter, Cynthia, Ky.

Sentinel, Georgetown, Ky.

N. Kentuckian & Journal, Covington, Ky.

Olive Branch & Republican, Danville, Ky.

Advertiser, Journal, Gazette, Louisville, Ky.

Star, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Advertiser, Russellville, Ky.

Evening Post, Times, Advocate & Journal, Sunday News, New York, N.Y.

American, Republican, Baltimore, Md.

National Gazette, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Statesman, Boston, Mass.

The list is too long for insertion, but the papers are from every State and Territory in the Union.

To those who are preparing Scrap Books, here will be a fine opportunity to furnish materials.

For Sale—A first rate Buggy and harness.

Apply as above to BRADFORD & GRAY.

Jnn. 18, 1838.—3-2t.

LITERARY SALE.

ON Thursday Evening, Jan. 25th, will be sold by Bradford & Gray, at the head of Hunt's Row, first door below the market, about 200 FILES OF NEWSPAPERS, being the exchange papers of the Kentucky Gazette, for the year 1837.

To the politician and the lover of Literature this will be a rich repast, as the papers filed are of every shade of politics, and many of them contain finely conceived and written Tales and Poetry.



GARDNER'S CELEBRATED Vegetable Liniment.

THE most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts or Wounds, Cocks, Chafes or Galls, Film in the Eye, and every external complaint to which Horses are liable.

Also—for the Human Flesh, it excels in the cure of Burns or Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, in Cramp, Ague in the Face, Ring-worms and Tetter, Painful Tumors, &c.

It has also been recommended with signal success, by numbers of the most respectable Physicians in this city, for the Sore Throat attending Scarlet Fever, so prevalent the past winter.

CAUTION.

Persons wishing to purchase the article are particularly requested to call for it by its own name, "GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT," which will prevent the numerous frauds imposed upon them by substituting such names as "Gardner's Emulsion," "Gardner's Lotion," "Gardner's Nerve and Bone," &c., &c., which the proprietors find has been the case to a great extent.

GLASCOE & HARRISON.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati. Sold by all Druggists and Traders in town and country.

TESTIMONIALS.

NATURCURE, Louisiana, June, 1836.
Messrs. Glascote & Harrison, Cincinnati.

GENTLEMEN.—Having tried some of your "Gardner's Liniment," (a few bottles of which my brother procured for me whilst travelling,) and being anxious of having some constantly at hand for the use of my family, I therefore transmit you — dollars, and request that you send me its amount in Liniment. Please have it put up compactly, to Major L. G. De Russy, U. S. Army, one of Messrs. Cortes & La Place, Merchants, Natchitoches.

I find pleasure in stating that the application of this Liniment on several occasions, under my own eye, has satisfied me of its great value, and shall have its use recommended in the Army, and neighborhood generally.

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS G. DE RUSY, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR.—Permit me to send these few lines to you as an acknowledgment of the good effects which I have experienced in the use of Gardner's Liniment. As I esteem this article very highly, I am desirous that it should come more into use, and the public by thereby much benefitted.

If my confidence could in the least induce any one to try it, I cheerfully hand it to you, to make use of it you please.

In June last, I went into the country with my family to live during the summer season.

In clearing my garden from weeds, brambles, &c., I got my hands very much scratched and swollen; the part which experienced was exuding.

My wife tried every thing we could hear of, that was likely to be of use; but all was of no avail, and I began to despair of saving them cured by any common process.

When by accident my horse was badly hurt on the eye, a friend having seen him in this situation, told me that he could cure him in a few days with Gardner's Liniment. I consented, and he accordingly used it, when it soon had the desired effect.

Having some left in the bottle, I thought of trying it on my hands, which I did, and to my amazement and gratification, completely cured them by the use of another bottle!!!

I have also used it since in one instance for a severe burn, and found it superior to any thing which I ever tried, for its quickness in taking out the fire and alleviating the pain.

On the whole, I take pleasure in pronouncing it an invaluable article, and recommend every family to keep a bottle on hand.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES CUTTER.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1836.

NEWARK, Ky. July 28, 1834.
I do with pleasure add my testimony in favor of Gardner's Liniment, because in the summer of 1831, having about 12 hours, a part being employed in working a ferry boat between this place and Cincinnati, the remainder as coach horses—the greater part of them became badly chafed or galled during the hot weather. I applied to Jas. Gardner of Cincinnati, for a bottle of his Liniment, and used it, and in about two weeks' time my horses were all sound and well. I'd also recommend it as an invaluable medicine for Rheumatic Complaints, Burns or Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, or Bruises, for I have used it in these complaints with great success.

Yours truly,

G. W. DOXON.

HAMILTON, O. June 8, 1834.

This certifies that I have for one year past used Gardner's Liniment, for the following—such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and scalds, rheumatic pains, inflammation in the limbs and joints, also tetter and ringworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of sores on my horses.

AARON ROLLINS.

CINCINNATI, July 24th, 1834.

SIR.—It has been my desire for a long time to make known to the public the good effects with which I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment; and pleased with the present opportunity, I will testify that I have within these three years used fifty bottles of the said Liniment, and can safely pronounce it the best remedy for any sore, gall or chafe, bruise or sprain, cut, burn or scald of any kind, on man or horse, which I have ever come within my knowledge. I would not for any small consideration agree to do without it. I would recommend it to every person or family to keep a bottle on hand, that in case of Burns or Scalds, or Wounds, it could be applied immediately.

Yours Respectfully,

GARRET DULILLAGAN.

James Gardner.

CINCINNATI, July 12th, 1834.

This certifies that I have within about three months past used four bottles of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, and can say without hesitation, that it far exceeds any thing that I have ever tried in healing any kind of sore in horses. My long experience in the Livery Stable business has afforded an opportunity of finding out many valuable remedies, but I am willing here to acknowledge that the Vegetable Liniment goes far ahead of any thing in the cure of horse flesh which I have ever discovered.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

I hereby certify, that for three years past, I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with perfect success in the numerous cases which unavoidably will happen in an extensive Livery Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or chafes, scratches, sprains, film in the eye, enlargements caused by harness or saddle, &c. In my opinion it exceeds all other remedies ever invented, as an external application for horse flesh, and I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as an invaluable article, and ought to be used by every Livery Stable keeper.

ARTHUR MARTIN.

Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure I hand you

FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

O'REAR & BERKLEY

Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets,

THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

COMPRISING a general and handsome as-

sortment of Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Claret, Polish & o' the Green, Plain, Plaid Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS,

Super Silk, Velvet & Woolen VESTINGS, Grose Nap, French & English MERINOES, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not to shrink)

Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS,

Irishcoomb, Birley and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,

IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAM-

BRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HAND-

KERCHIEFS,

Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS, (all colours)

GRO DE NAPS, HERNIAN SILKS, Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,

Super CHALLA SHAWLS, Whitney, Mackinaw, Rose and Point BLANK-

ETS, from 8-4 to 13-4, Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS, Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,

PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO

SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.

Calf Boots and Shoes;

Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectively solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-ff.

CLOVER SEED:

100 BISHELS just received from Ohio, and have made arrangements for keeping a supply of the article during the season.

BEN. CRUTCHFIELD.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the under-signed, under the name of John Cartt, Jr., & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at our old stand and liquidate the same immediately as further indulgence cannot be given.

Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTT, Jr.

J. McCUALEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Cartt, Jr., & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES, Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCUALEY.

Nov. 18, 1836.—17-ff.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MR. HONFLUER, assisted by his Lady and other competent Teachers, will open on January 3rd, 1838.

An Academy for the Education of YOUNG LADIES, Under the name of the

LEXINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

He trusts to have it in his power so far to gain the confidence of the community, that his residence as a teacher in Lexington may be permanent.

The many schools in which he has taught in the U. States, and the opportunity he has had of observing the several methods of instruction in England and France, render him rather sanguine as to his capability of imparting a useful and accomplished education.

TERMS.

Payable Quarterly in Advance.

PREPARED DEPARTMENT—for Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and Vocal Sacred Music.

\$6 00 per gr.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT—including the above; with Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Use of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c.

\$10 00

FRANC, \$10 00

DRAWING AND PAINTING—in all its branches \$10 00

LATIN AND GREEK, \$10 00

LECTURES ON THE ARTS AND SCIENCES occasionally, which the parents of the pupils are invited to attend.

CLASSES FOR Adult pupils every Saturday

MORNING, 9 o'clock. French,

" 11 Drawing and Painting

AFTERNOON 3 Drawing and Painting, with their application to Botany, Ornithology, &c.

WELL ATTENDED TO:

And being well known himself through the state, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837—46-ff.

DOCTOR CHINN

HAS again resumed the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. His residence is on High-Street, and his Office at the Store of Messrs. DUNN & BOWMAN, next door to LEAVY & DODDAN. Any message left with them in his absence, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.—6-3t.

UPHOLSTERING!

urniture and Chairs.

James Gardner.

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